WEATHER FORECAST. Showers tonight or Thursday.

Witness in Election Contest Says He Received \$2 After Voting.

KELLY SAID TO HAVE INSTRUCTED JUDGE

The witness said that the man was the brother of the dead man who had been killed at the battle of Reliano, while fighting with Orozco's forces. A witness testified that a poll tax receipt had been issued to the dead man but none to his knowledge had ever been issued to his brother, who, it was stated, had cast the vote. A witness testified that the brother came to the polls and made an affidavit to the effect that he had lost his poll tax receipt, and was allowed to vote. The witness swore that the man gave the name of his dead brother.

Another witness, who said that he had lived in El Paso 54 years, and was 23 years of age when he came here from Chihuahua, testified that he was offered \$5 if he would go to the polls on election day and cast, his vote, but that he only received \$2.

Witness also testified to the presence of whisky in some of the polling places, and to the discrepancy in the tally sheets whose balance was made by forced balance.

Claim Kelly Instructed Judge. The witness said that the man was the

forced balance.

Claim Kelly Instructed Judge.

That mayor C. E. Kelly Instructed John Saunders, presiding Judge of precinct No. 3, on election day, to mark all the balious and not to allow anyone else to mark the tickets, was the aworn statement of Ed Bryant, who was one of the witnesses put on the stand in the contest by the contestants. Wednesday morning, following the resumption of the contest Tuesday.

The witness testified that the mayor and another man, a saloon man, he said, went into the polling place of that precinct on the day of the election, while the voting was in progress, and told Saunders to do all the marking of the tickets himself. Saunders, it was admitted, was a ring judge. Bryant, who was

men appeared without poli tax receipts and whose names were not on the lists of qualified voters. They were Mexicans and demanded to be allowed to vote. I objected I do not think they voted; not to my knowledge.

"A deputy sheriff, a man who was wearing a gun, told Mr. Shepperd his place was outside. When we first arrived the place was full. Voting was gules to handle supplies for the troops.

going on. "The men who cast ballots 22 and 23 were not asked for whom they wanted to yote. I remember these two.
"I called Mr. Hadlock's attention to the law printed on the sheets about having to mark the tickets.

Says Hadlock Marked Tickets.
"I remember one instance Mr. Mc-

Says Hadlock Marked Tickets.

"I remember one instance Mr. McVe) asked a Mexican who he wanted to
vote for and he said he wanted to vote
for Alderete and the anti-ring Mr.
Hadlock said: 'Oh, yes, for Alderete and
the ring.' The man repeated several
times that he wanted to vote for Alderete and the anti-ring. We had quite
a discussion over this Finally Mr. Hadlock said: 'Oh, yes, Alderete and the
anti-ring.' I teld him that was what I
was trying to tell him for 15 minutes.
Mr. Hadlock marked all the tickets
with the exception of two or three occasions.

"I remember there was a large win-dow at the rear of the polling place, Continued on Page Four.

Mexico Cabinet Shows Disappointment that Rebels Have Invaded Coast.

MAYTORENA URGED TO PUT DOWN REVOLT

That a man had voted a dead man's poll tax receipt, was a statement of a witness in the election contest hearing. The witness said that the man was the

Dr. James L. Wilson, who has served the Mexican rebels in two rebellions as chief of their medical corps, has left Juarez with the arrival of the federals and will go to New York. He did not leave Juarez, however, until several days after the federals arrived, remaining to look after the rebel wounded, who were still in the city, but he began to hear what might happen on account of his connection with the rebels, and on Tuesday he quietly left the town, and is now preparing to rethe town, and is now preparing to re-turn to his home in New York. Dr. Wilson joined the Madero revo-

lution during the first few weeks of its beginning and remained through to the finish, taking care of Madero's wounded soldlers in Juarez for months after the revolution was ended. With the opening up of the Orozon revolt he opening up of the Orozco revolt, he again went into the field and remained through the campaign, attending the

present I was sworn in marked my tally led by source the source of respective to the four I was sworn in.

There was a man in a white suit. I don't know who he was. He would come there guite frequently. Yes, he during Tuesday near San Pedro. No report has been received as to the would accompany them inside.

"I remember two instances where number of rebels operating in the section. The destruction of railway to the product of the section."

Gen. E. Z. Steever has asked for pack mules to handle supplies for the troops now stationed far from the railroads. He said this afternoon that he had not yet received a telegram from Gen. Wood asking if he needed reinforcements. "I don't think I do at the present time," said the general, "but you can never tell when they might be needed."

REBELS ATTACK

TOWN OF ZACULPEM Toluca, Mexico, Aug. 28.—News has reached here that Zaculpem, a mining town, had been attacked on Sunday by a band of rebels which was repulsed after a few hours fighting. Today a larger band returned and renewed the attack. As the telegraph and telephone mires are out of commission, the out-come of the assault cannot be learned. Many mills owned by American and other foreign companies are situated in

War Department Is Ready to Send More Troops to the Mexico Border

Washington, D. C., August 28.—Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, commanding the department of California, was directed today by Gen. Wood to proceed immediately to the southern boundary of his department and take personal charge of the disposition of the troops there.

Increased activity of rebel bands on the border as the result of the breaking up of the main army of Orozco is creating a grave situation on the American side of the line, it is said. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, today wired Gen. Steever, at Fort Bliss, Texas, asking whether he wished further reinforcements for the border patrol.

The war department to be ready for further calls for troops, has taken steps to send troops from the Pacific division within a few hours after the receipt of the request from Gen. Steever.

KOSTERLITZKÝ YEARNS SAYS RURALES CAN EXTERMINATE REBELS TO LEAD OLD FORCE

Dr. James L. Wilson Had Veteran Has Seen 40 Years of Service in the Mexican Army.

> (BY N. M. WALKER). Emilio Kosterlitzky, colonel commanding one of the greatest bodies of fighting men Mexico has ever produced, is in El Paso on his way to Mexico City. After 39 years of service in the Mexican army. Col. Kosterlitzky is fleeing before the first enemy he ever feared. These are his eyes which have falled him at a time when he is needed badly in Sonora to repel the invading rebels. head of veteran rurales.

the voting was in progress, and told Saunders to do all the marking of the theorets himself. Saunders, it was admirted, was a ring judge. Bryant, who was a candidate for sheriff on the anti-ring ticket, stated that he had followed marror Kelly into the place, and when he was ordered to leave it, he replied that he would do so when the mayor and his companion were put out. He said he heard the mayor tell Saunders to mark the tickets.

Men Without Tax Receipts.

I. G. Sauremann, the first witness Wednesday morning testified: "I was clerk in precinct 15. I understood the polling was at the old school house I was there at 7:15. At 8:15 we were at the right polling place. When we arrived the place seemed to be opened. Mr. McVey had been elected in Mr. Shepperd's place. I did not see any record there of his election. Mn. Hadlock said that he had been elected by the voters present. I was sworn in late that erening—about 6:35. I marked my tally sheets with the hour I was sworn in late that erening—about 6:35. I marked my tally sheets with the hour I was sworn in a white suit.

There was a man in a white suit. Wants to Reorganize Old Force.

lacking.

Sonorn Needs Troops.

This, says Col. Kosterlitzky, is the steat weakness in Sonora at the present time. The state needs troops and munitions of war. When the Chihuahua trouble was holding the attention of the Mexican army regulars and point. munitions of war. When the Chihuahua irouble was holding the attention of the Mexican army, regulars and volunteers were sent to that state to fight the common enemy. The result was that Sonora is without adequate protection. Loyal as they ere, and Col. Kosterlitzky is one of the greatest admirers of the Mexican common soldier, he says that these men can do little against a superior force and until more troops and equipment is sent into the state it will be hard, uphtil fight.

He fought the rebels at La Dura and drove them away from that town. Arriving in the afternoon with a fraction of his old command he struck terror to their harts and shot lead into their bodies until they were forced to surrender. He has done the same thing in other interior towns and only regrets that he did not have a force and a good pair of eyes which would permit him to stay and protect Magdalena, his home town, from the ravages of the rebels. There Col. Kosterlitzky has his home and there his beautiful little daughter lives with him. When has his home and there his beautiful little daughter lives with him. When he left, Miss Kosterlitzky was sent to Negales and now that the colonel is forced to go to the capital he has had to leave his home at the mercy of the

"Wait Until I Get Back." "But wait until I get back," he says behind those clenched teeth. "I will make those fellows hard to catch. I am a defender of the established government whatever it may be, and I always have been. These men are in-



COL. KOSTERLITZKY.

pathy and much lead when they come to Sonora. If I had that brave body of men with me that I had in the Yaqui wars I would run those fellows to hell or catch them. And Rojas—bah! He is the one I would best like to get, for he is the one who will despoil my house. I cannot see more than 50 yards, but I will lead my men blind after that fellow.

Sonora is loyal and peace loving if ave been driven out of Chihuahua, are have been driven out of Chihuahua, are coming to bring trouble. Let them come. When I return they will see what the real, federal rurale can do for he is the greatest fighter I have ever known and with my old men be-hing me I will want nothing more to complete my career to drive this in-vading horde from the state."

Forty Years in Service.

Col. Kosterilizky is serving his 40th year of his service in the Mexican army. He started as a private and has made a record which is the equal of any in the history of the Mexican republic. During the Maderists revolution he defended the established government of Gen. Disz. When Madero became-president he retired, after 39 years of service, and decided to spend the remainder of his life in the company of his daughter. But at the outbreak of the present revolution he was recalled to the senvice and returned to his post with the same dash and abandon which characterized his brilliant career against the Yaqui Indians. He wears medals of honor on the dress uniform which the Taqui Indians. He wears medals of honor on the dress uniform which he seldom dons. These medals are for splendid service in the Yaqui wars, for 25 and for 30 years of service in the Mexican army. Son of a Russian Cossack captain of the cxar's army, Col. Kosterlitzky is one of the striking figures of the west and he is known as one of its bravest men on both the American and Mexican side of the border.

2000000000000000 ADDITIONAL MEXICAN NEWS ON NEXT PAGE

MORMON COLONIST KILLED AT PACHECO

Nothing Is Heard of Refu-

Nothing further has been heard of the refugees from the Sonora colonies. It is believed by the Mormon officials here that the colonists in Sonora have decided to remain until forced to leave and that they will stay and guard their property as long as possible.

A man giving the name of Henson, of Palestine, Texas, called at the Mormon headquarters Wednesday to inquire for J. S. Wilson and Charles Summer, who were refugees from Sonora, but were not members of the Mormon church, He also reported that W. S. Clark, another refugee, was found by him in Benson, Ariz, in a destitute condition.

WILL ASK MEXICO TO GRANT NEW TRIAL

Washington, D. C. Aug. 28.—The state department is preparing to make representations to the Mexican government to bring about a new trial for W. C. Nichols, an American convicted of murder at Tampico. Nichols was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for killing a man responsibility for which that he said to have been confessed by eath is said to have been confessed by

death is said to have seen a Mexican.

The deportment has taken up the matter at the instance of American consul Miller at Tampico, who reported that the trial of Nichols was in violation of all the rules of Mexican law. The Mexican alleged to have committed the matter whose name is unknown at he murder, whose name is unknown at the state department, is declared to have admitted the crime. The state department's information regarding the rial was that evidence in the accused

REPORT BATTLE NEAR OJINAGA

rebels thought by the consul to be un-der command of Pasqual Orozco, Jr. The consul insists that Orozco is east and not west of Juarez, and that Jose Orozco is with him.

By Frederic J. Haskin

Charged with violation of the neu-trality laws, Nemecio Padilla, a promtrality laws. Nemecio Padilla, a prominont resident of San Ygnaclo, was arrested Tuesday by Capt. H. R. Hillebrand, deputy United States marshal. It
is alleged, on evidence which was furnished by Abram Molina of the Mexlean secret service, that Padilla exported 16,000 rounds of rifle ammunition
to Mexico near Poivo, Tex. His bond
was fixed at \$750 and he will be given
a preliminary hearing Thursday. vaders and they will find little sym- o o o o o o o o o o o a preliminary hearing Thursday.

Two Americans Are Declared to Have Been Deliberately Murdered, After Being Left Helpless Following a Massacre at Leon-Infantry From Panama to Be Landed in Nicaragua Within 48 Hours.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The war epartment today issued orders to the 0th United States infantry, at Panama, o proceed immediately to Nicaragua.

fully 100 Americans owning plantations in Nicaragua who must be protected from attack and looting of their properties. Many demands that this government protect American interpretation in the contraction of their properties. department today issued orders to the 10th United States infantry, at Panama, to proceed immediately to Nicaragua. The orders came direct from president Taft himself at Bexerly. The men will embark tomorrow on merchant steamers and will arrive at Corinto with-

gees From the Sonora Colonies

A message to James Martenson, of
Juarez Tuesday evening announced the
killing of William Joshua Stevens, a
Mormon resident of Colonia Pacheco
Monday. The details of the killing were Monday. The details of the killing were ragua to guard American lives and prop-not given in the message other than erty. Dispatches of last night and early that it was done by an American, today pictured the situation as being Martenson was notified in order that he so acute that an immediate movement of

Martenson was notified in order that he might send a message to Stevens's brother, David Stevens, who lives eight miles from Juarez, notifying him of his brother's death. As the telegraph line is down helow Guzman, no further details of the killing have been received at the Mormon headquarters here.

When the exodus of Mormons started from the Mormon colonies in Chihuahua, Stevens remained at Colonia Pacheco with his family. Although the message which was received by Martenson was dated Pearson, it is believed that the killing occurred at the Stevens ranch near Pacheco.

Nothing further has been heard of the refugees from the Sonora colonies. Allegations of conditions bordering on barbarism and acts even worse than those which took the troops of the united powers into China to quell the Boxer rebellion have been received at the state department within the last 20 hours. The deliberate murder of two Americans, Dodd and Philips, after they Americans, Dodd and Philips, after they had been wounded and were helpless following the massacre at Leon on August 19, focused attention on the previous reports of burning of soldiers, starvation of political prisoners held in dungeons and other alleged acts of cruelty.

The latest reports made plain that immediate protection for Americans was necessary and that it probably would not be safe to wait for the arrival of marrines now en route.

rines now en route.

Rebels Deny Barbarity.

Gen. Francisco Altschul, the representative of the revolutionist junta, in Washington, denies the charge of barbarity brought against the troops lighting the Nicaraguan government. He alleged that the burning of bodies of sol-diers was necessary to proper sanitation and that it applied alike to dead of both sides. He contended also that American interests would not have suffered if no attempt had been made by American forces to prevent the capture and operation by the revolutionists of the railway between Managua and Corinto.

The junta asserts that the railroad is national institution and should not ? be classed as an American property, ex-cept as it is being administered to secure a loan by New York bankers.

Reports that women were shot are condemned emphatically by Gen. Altschul, who says that the barbarous methods were employed by the governnent forces when women were sent to the lines as ammunition carriers. Fire on Flags of Truce.

Rebel firing upon flags of truce, born by loyal Nicaraguan troops as well as American marines, is said, however, to have been frequent within the last few lavs. New attacks upon women and children and other non-combatants are reported. In the rebel shelling of Mana-gua during the first days of the revolu-tion, American minister Weitzel report-ed that the firing had been indiscrimi-Mexican consul E. C. Liorente had reports Tuesday that a fight had occurred at Cuchillo Parado, 20 miles south of Olinaga between federal troops under Col Jose de la Cruz Sanches and Ham and several other American narrowly escaped injury from bursting shells.

Nicaragua Approves Move. The United States is assured that the landing of troops has the approval of the Diaz government. Following a fur-SAN YGNACIO MAN HELD
ON NEUTRALITY CHARGE ther demand by minister Weitzel, that
ther demand by minister Weitzel, that
ther demand by minister Weitzel, that protected, the Nicaraguan government is understood to have confessed its inability to meet the situation and to have consented frankly to permit the landing of American troops to protect United States citizens.

The state department has proceeded

upon the conviction that its action involves no infringement of the war-making powers of congress or the president. Officials point to the fact that there is even now a whole regiment of United States infantry engaged in policing the Chinese railroad from Chin Wang Pao to Pekin. And, of course, American troops have been freely employed in the maintenance of peace in Cuba. It is true that in each of the cases there was special warrant by treaty for the emspecial warrant by treaty for the em-ployment of American soldiers, but state department officials feel that a like obligation has been imposed upon the United States by the Dawson agreement which terminated the Zelaya rebellion. "Does Not Mean War."

Aside from any question of treaty authorization, the administration is said to be satisfied of its rights under the principles of international law to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States for the protection of American interests, life and property in foreign country where the defacto gov rument is either unable or unwilling extend protection.
Officials contend that such landing of

American armed forces does not constitute war in any sense, there being no purpose of territorial aggression, punitive purposes, or permanent occupation. It is declared that while there are

few precedents for employing regu-lar troops in landing expeditions, that fact is accounted for by the far greater nobility and availability of marines and bluejackets.

Although the course of the United States in landing military forces on foreign soil without express approval of congress is now under investigation by a special senate committee, named at the instigation of senator Bacon, who has tigorously opposed sending troops outside the United States, the state department takes the position that it is supported not only by precedent in China and Central America, also is bound by the socalled Washington convention to protect rights and property of foreigners and further see that the administration fair and free expression by a ballot. The same attitude was recently as-sumed in Panama when this govern-ment supervised the election.

their properties. Many demands that this government protect American interests have been registered at the state department.

A large number of New Orleans merchants, having Central American interests, only a few days ago went so far as to protest to the department against the attitude of senator Bacon. They declared American prestige in Central America would suffer immeasureably if this government failed to protect its citizens and property. They even predicted the spread of the unrest throughout other Central American states if the situation was not promptly taken in hand.

American Financial Interests.

promptly taken in hand.

American Financial Interests.

Senator Bacon virtually charged on the floor of the senate, that this government's interference in Nicaragua had a conection with the failure of the loan convention by which Nicaragua was to have borrowed several millions from American bankers and

ragua was to have borrowed several millions from American bankers and under which treaty the Nicaraguan railroads, steamships, customs house and national monopolies were to be admitted by representatives of the American financiers.

The Diaz government, against which the political revolution is being directed, is said to have approved the atitude of the state department in regard to the loan convention. It has been reported that Zelaya, the dictator deposed and exiled to Europe in 1993, after the murder of the two Americans, Cannon and Groce, was behind Gen. Mena, leader of the revolutionists. This, however, is denied by the prominent Liberals who support the revolution.

MICARAGUAN REBELS OPEN
JUNTA IN WASHINGTON
Washington, D. C., 4ug 25.—The appearance in Washington of an active Nicaraguan junts, working in the interest of the Liberal party, and laying plans for bringing pressure to bear upon the state department to cause a change of policy in the handling of the Nicaraguan revolutionary problem, has added much to the interest felt by Latin-American interests in the development of the situation in the Central American republic.

The envoys in Washington from the Liberal party are Francisco Altschul.

Liberal party are Francisco Altschul, who was Nicaraguan consul-general in New Orleans under the Zelaya administration, and has since resided and Angel Ugarta one time Her minister to Washington, but afterward one of the Liberal leaders a Nicaragua. They are seeking to F ich the state department with a propi all that the American naval force there be diminished to a mere legation guard and that the American minister demand that all factions, including the government, submit to the will of the people the question of political supremacy, through a free and fair election.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY APPEAL TO THE HAGUE

Diplomatic Note Reaffirms Protest Against the Canal Bill.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 28 .- Great

Britain has reaffirmed its protest against the Panama canal bill. In a note filed today with the state department by A. Mitchell Innes, charge of the British embassy here, it was stated that if a satisfactory agreement could not be reached Great Britain would ppeal to The Hague tribunal for arbi-

The note submitted today says Great Britain will give careful consideration to both the bill and the message president Tatif sent to congress relating to discrimination in favor of American const-wise shipping in the canal. If, after due consideration, it is found that no satisfactory agreement can be reached in the matter Great Britain declares that it will be necessary to appeal to arbitration. The note submitted today says Great

MRS. ORNER JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

Second Hearing of El Paso Woman Results in Mistrial.

Marfa, Tex., Aug. 28.-Mrs. Agnes Orner will have to undergo another trial, the jury sitting in the case here being unable to agree. The jury was discharged last night. It is un-likely that the next trial will take place in Marfa.

place in Marfa.

Mrs. Orner was charged with the murder by poisoning, of her II year old daughter, Lilly, in El Paso, and at a previous trial in El Paso had been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The court of civil appeals granted a new trial and a change of venue was obtained to Marfa.

The jury is said to have stood ten The jury is said to have stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

BEIRUT IN FEAR OF BOMBARDMENT

Fleet of Italian War Vessels Anchors Off the Syrian City.

Beirut, Syrla, Aug. 28 -- A squadron of Italian warships comprising six vessels, anchored off this port this morning. Their object is unknown. The city is well patrolled by the Turkish garrison and all is quiet. The war vessels had previously reconnottered the port of Jaffa in Palestine, and also the Syrian seaports of Haifa and Acre, but had not attempted a landing nor fired shy shots. The populations of the coast twons, however, show signs of nervous tension, fearing a repetition of the bombardment of last February, when 60 non-combatants were killed and many of Italian warships comprising six

non-combaiants were killed and many wounded in the streets of Beirut by the Italian fire. At that time a number of old Turkish gunboats as well as cruisers, and a torpedo boat were sunk "Must Protect Property." cruisers, and a torpedo boat were s Furthermore, it is said, there are while lying at anchor in the port.

COLOSSAL GRAFT IS REVEALED BY PROBE

New York Investigation Shows Social Evil Houses, That Had Names of Young Girls on Their Lists, Paid Large Sums For Police Protection.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 28,-Searching along the trail of police blackmail that led up to the murder of the gam bler Herman Rosenthal, the state's attorney now reports a form of social evil from which colossal graft is included. This blackmail, he says, was obtained from about a dozen bouses in this city, each of which paid from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month for police

These houses were expensively furnished. Only the proprietor and a few servants lived in them. Callers were shown a list of names of girls who it is believed were called upon to come to the house when wanted, Opposite the names of these girls were their ages which ranged anywhere

from 15 to 18 years. The results of the investigation probably will produce a sensation.

Churchmen on List. last year and the names of owners of last year. the property on which the resorts were conducted. Among the names

Nearly 400 places are mentioned in Nearly (60 places are mentioned in the gambling list. The summoning of many owners as witnesses at the John Doe proceedings is understood to be part of the plan of the district attorney to determine the responsibility of the owners in allowing their property to be rented for gambling purposes, which is a misdemeanor.

Among the names of the owners is that of Sailers' Snug Harbor, a wealthy charitable institution on Staten Island; the Loriliard estate, that of the Loril.

The other owners named are L Na-

be Lorillard estate, that of the Lorillard family of millionaire tobacco man-ufacturers, and J. Edgar Leaveraft and The William Astor estate appears in score of women.

Police Commissioner Waldo has made | commissioner Waldo's list as the ownpublic a list of places raided by the police as gambling resorts during the raided in August and September of

Congressman Owned Property. The name of congressman Jefferson Levy, of New York, is recorded as conducted. Among the names mentioned are those of many prominent in the financial, religious and social life the owner of a gambling resort known as the New England Dramatic and Pleasure club, four times raided. Mr.

The other owners named are L Na-oleon Levy, a brother of congressman evy; the Clarence Pell estate, the United States Trust company, a dozen prominent real estate concerns and a

Situation In Mexico Cannot Be Depicted In Rainbow Hues

Little Encouragement For Era Of Peace and Prosperity

ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—)
The situation that conthe Mexican people today is by no means to be depicted in rain-bow hues. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the government party, from that of the revolutionists, or from that of the outsider, the conditions in the country south of the Rio Grande offer but little encouragement Grande offer but little encouragement to those who are hoping for the dawn of an era of peace and prosperity. The revolutionists are as bitter against the Maderistas as the followers of Madero were bitter against Diaz. In fact, they hold a special grudge against Madero. The assertion is made by them that Madero came along at the an opportune time and capitalized the military prowess of Orozco, and then, as soon as that power had put him into office he turned his back against it.

The Madero Revolution.

The Madero Revolution.

The revolutionists insist that the bistory of the Madero revolution is that it began as a revolt against the government of the state of Chinuahua and

th began as a revolt against the government of the state of Chauahua and not against that of the nation. They hold that it was a righteous revolt against unrighteous conditions, and that Madero first was a sort of hangter and then the leader of the movement, eventually directing it against the national government.

The revolutionists insist that as soon as Madero satisfied his ambition to be president he lost his desire to do those things which had commanded the support of those who put him into office. They charge that now he is doing the very things he criticized imax for doing, and is doing them in a worse way than Diaz did them. They asseverate that if Diaz had his clentificos around him Madero can go him one better with his nepotistic cabinet, which it is charged, it little more than a family affair. They declare that if Diaz throttled the press by threats, Madero puts the fear of God into newspaper men's series that it was a righteous revolutions, and the him which is made up largely of his made up largely of his made up largely of his made up largely of him which is made up largely of him which is made up largely of him which is leader to that it against unrighteous revolutions, and true around him, and that his relatives, but he asserts that it is nected and true around him, and that his relatives have happened to measure up to this need better than outsiders. He hopes that the has not yet divided up the lands of the government he says that the may that this must come slowly and by an evolutionary process. He says it will take time and problem, it will also take more money than the government has with which to do it. He acknowledges that he has had to this need better than outsiders. He hopes that the charge of nepotism will not always lie against him.

He concedes that he has not yet divided up the lands of the problem, and problem, and by an evolutionary process. He says it will take time and patience to solve that the charge of nepotism will not always lie against him.

He concedes that he has not ye

hearts by suppressing the papers and putting them in jail. They contend that if Diax put robbers into his armies, Madero throws open the penitentiaries to recruit his.

They represent Madero as being for the division of the vast estates of the country while he was a revolutionist, and as for their perpetuation since he has become president. On the whole it is a very bad picture they draw of the present president and of the rule he is giving his people, a picture that makes the one Madero drew of Diax look beatific in comparison.

Madero's View of Revolt.

**Sufficient strength to keep an army in the field, and after nearly a year of fighting is forced to take to the mountains and break up into broken and irresponsible bands of guerrillas there is cool discount.

View of the Outsider.

Between these two views there is plenty of room for middle ground and perhaps there may be some truth on both sides. To the putsider it looks as if the second revolution is but the harvest of the seed sown by the first, and that the temper of the people is

Madero's View of Revolt. On the other hand the Madero fac-onlets are unable to see any better plcture of the present revolutionists. Madero feels that the present revolution is predicated entirely upon personal ambitions. He thinks that Orozco has played him false, has misrepresented him, and has led this revolution sented him, and has led this revolution to gratify a personal spleen and to serve a personal ambition. He admits that he has formed a cabinet around him which is made up largely of his relatives, but he asserts that it is necessary today to have men who are tried and true around him, and that his relatives have happened to measure up to this need better than outsiders. He hopes that the charge of nepotism will hope the content of the privilege of eking out a bare existence at a starvation wage, and such a small thing has a personnial revolution of the proportions of that in Mexico does not help or hinder them a great deal. They have no farms, they possess no habitation has a personnial revolution of the proportion of that in Mexico does not help or hinder them a great deal. They have no farms they possess no habitation have no farms they possess no habitation have no farms they possess no habitation have no farms they possess no habitation have a corrugated from the proportion of the proport

View of the Outsider.

Between these two views there is plenty of room for middle ground and perhaps there may be some truth on both sides. To the outsider it looks as if the second revolution is but the harvest of the seed sown by the first, and that the temper of the people is such as to lead to no hope of early peace. To begin with there is always that big fact in the Mexican situation that seven-eighths of the people live in absolute ignorance and have no means of knowing what really is best for their country, and very little to gain whatever the outcome.

All they get in life is the privilege of eking out a bare existence at a starvation wage, and such a small thing

Two Crop Fallures.
With the other eighth it is different. They have property—ranches, mines, big farms, stores, manufacturing establishments, through which for generations past they have capital-ized the sweat of the peon's brow and have grown cich off his labor. The revolution does hurt them. It hurts them first because it takes away their labor: there have been two crop fall-ures because there were neither hands for seedtime nor hands for harvest; and a third season for planting has passed with none to do it in a large

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